# THEDAILYJOURNAL

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1891.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st. Telephone Cails. Pusiness Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL One year, without Sunday. One year, with sunday. Six months, without sunday Six months, with Sunday,

Three months, with Sunday One month, without Sunday One month, with Sunday. Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents,

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a TWO-CEST postage stamp. Foreign post All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

OHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

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THE State debt of Indiana is as distinctly a Democratic measure as is the new tax law.

THE big Welsh tin-plate trust should recognize the zealous services of the free-trade papers in this country by sending them a supply of tin-ware which will enable them to escape patronizing the American manufacturers of that article.

AFTER the revival of the pearl button industry in New Jersey under the new tariff law, the pearl button editor retired temporarily from public view. It is hardly necessary to inquire what has become of him. He has resumed business as a tin-plate howler.

Ir any of the new party leaders have their ears to the ground to receive the first thundering response of the American people, they are destined to an extended wait, and will be forced to accept the piping acclaim of some far-away believer who was not present at Cincin-

As there were about a thousand members of the Cincinnati Convention who demanded that the country be put upon a basis of irredeemable paper money, would it not be cheaper to ship the crowd to the Argentine Republic, where there is fiat money galore and the premium on coin is 390?

THE padded enumeration of school children in different parts of the State has figured prominently in the charges of inaccuracy and fraud against the United States census. It will be in order now for the able editors who have been using the school statistics for that purpose to eat humble pie.

Some one has telegraphed the New York Times, the only morning Cleveland organ in that city, that Kentucky is for Mr. Cleveland and that a large majority of the delegates in the late convention were enthusiastically in his favor. Evidently the zeal of the Times has led it into being made the victim of a practical joke.

If it is true, as the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says, that the interest in favor of the sub-treasury scheme is dying out in Mississippi, the People's convention can congratulate itself that it is behind the people of one of the least progressive States in the Union. It is more than probable that benighted Arkansas will have discarded the lunacy before the national conventions meet.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Detroit, has decided to postpone action on the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith till next year, referring the matter, meanwhile, to the presbyteries for further expression. In a matter of so grave importance to the church this is, doubtless, wise, especially as there is no necessity for hasty action.

THE value of imports during last March was \$30,622,175, compared with \$25,088,834 in March, 1890, while the dutiable imports are valued at \$46,993,976 hast March against \$42,081,673 in March, 1890. All of which goes to show that the importation of free goods is a larger part of the whole under the McKinley law and that the total importation is larger than under the corresponding period of the old law.

THE Toronto Globe compares the national debt of the United States with that of Canada, to the decided disadvantage of the latter. It shows that while the debt of the United States has been reduced from \$67 per head in 1868 to \$15 per head in 1889, that of Canada has increased during the same period from \$22 per head to \$46. The truth is, this is the only country in the world that is steadily reducing its national debt.

THE Florida House of Representatives has passed a resolution ordering the ejectment from the privileges of the House of any representative of a newspaper upon the complaint of a member that he has "misrepresented or misquoted such member, or untruthfully criticised his integrity or impugned his motives." This destroys the vocation of the critic regarding legislative matters; but it makes no difference in Flor-

Louisiana has added \$4,000,000 to the pay interest on these. The Amsterdam | temptation to make false returns-an people demanded the interest of the State, which refused to pay, and now they have obtained judgment in the lice. The School Board had no means of the state is valued at over they have obtained judgment in the lice. The School Board had no means of the state is valued at over they have obtained judgment in the lice. The School Board had no means of liberty and in which he had received a non-partisan justice, and the best distribution of wealth justice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the best distribution of wealth of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the Lyan house, about the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the head and injustice, and the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the legan from the Lyan house, about the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the crime of murdering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of

highest court of the State for principal and interest. The entire proceeding is a good example of Democratic financier-

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The man who remembers political history will save himself much useless speculation and some possible anxiety. Those who see only present political movements and believe that they are unique and mark the beginning of a political revolution, forget or never knew political history. Just now the remarkable assemblage which met and made a new party at Cincinnati on Tuesday and Wednesday is attracting a little attention. A few who talk and prophesy most, and have the least information and the largest historical requirements, are saying that the like was never before seen. In some respects it never was, The evolution of political calamityites tends every year to more positive lunacy. In other respects, the assemblage which made the People's party is but a repetition of history along the same lines. Feb. 22, 1878, a meeting embracing

some men who were active in the Cin-

cinnati convention was held in Toledo.

There were fewer attendants from a few States, but more States were represented by men who had a wider reputation. General Butler was behind it; General Weaver was there in direction; General Sam Cary, of Ohio, was there; so was Harper, of Illinois; Solon Chase, of Maine; Boynton, of Massachusetts; Troup, of Connecticut; Cunningham, of Arkansas, who figured in the last meeting: Brick Pomeroy, and many other men who had a sort of national reputation. In point of recognized ability the Toledo convention was more important than the Cincinnati meeting. It was a representative convention rather than a mass-meeting of citizens of Kansas, Ohio and Nebraska. It deliberated, and adopted a platform containing the more moderate features of the fiat-money heresy. It announced the birth of the National party in an address to the people. The meeting opened with prayer, was decorous in its deliberations, and closed by singing the Doxology. The time was opportune for such a change as the convention proposed, for the reason that the country was in the last years of a period of financial and industrial depression and paralysis which began in September, 1873. There were more idle people at that time than at any subsequent period in the history of the country. Warehouses were crowded with unsold and depreciating merchandise, factories were closed or running on short time, and general stagnation prevailed. At the same time the administration was making provision to return to specie payments, in which a majority of the people had little or no faith. The result of that movement and the outcome of that new party did not seriously affect the congressional elections in the North which followed in the fall, before there had been any change for the better in the business situation. In the presidential election of 1880 the National candidate received 308,578 votes in all

The assemblage which made the new party at Cincinnati, Wednesday, met at a time when all of the industries of the country were never more generally prosperous, and when the outlook of the agricultural interests, for whose benefit it was called, was never more hopeful, and when feeling of contidence and courage pervades all business and enterprise. It was not a representative assemblage, and it put forth a proclamation of aims and purposes which added to the fiat-money heresy of 1878 the lunacies of government money-lending and pawnbrokery for one class. Its proceedings were not deliberations, but the boisterous contentions of noisy cranks. Its first meeting began with the Lord's prayer, but so contentious and ill considered were its results that the creators of the new party could not have closed their pandemonium by singing the Doxology.

If the National party of 1878, inaugurated under so favorable conditions and with orderly earnestness, was so miserable a failure, can the People's party, launched at Cincinnati by a babel of discontented and disappointed men, under the most unfavorable conditions as to circumstances and time, escape the fate of political abortions and monstrosities?

## THE SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

There is nothing surprising in the discovery of large errors in the school enumeration of this city and township. They would have been discovered long ago if a rigid method of enumeration had been adopted. These errors, to call them by a very mild name, extend over many years. Originally they grew out of a desire to get back for the city and township as much as possible of their large contribution to the school fund, and when it was found that a "padded' enumeration was an effective means of doing this the practice was continued from year to year. It was not confined to this city, but has prevailed in most of the cities of the State, and in some to a much greater extent than here.

The old law was an invitation to fraudulent enumerations. Under it the school tax and all school revenues went into a common fund, which was distributed among the various townships according to the number of children of school age reported by each one. The larger the enumeration the larger the township's pro rata share of the school fund. Some townships paid more into the fund than they got back. while others drew out more than they paid in. This city and township has always paid in much more than it got back. The excess was so great and the means of offsetting it so obvious that the township assessors finally resorted to a padded enumeration. This worked so A DECISION of the Supreme Court of | well that the error or fraud was carried along from year to year. The assessors funded debt of the State. Some forty | might have known that the enumeration years ago the Citizens' Bank of New | was erroneous if they had cared to, but Orleans issued \$12,000,000 of bonds, it was not their interest to know which were guaranteed by the State. it, and the law was not stringent The bank gradually retired all the bonds | enough to secure an accurate enumeraexcept \$4,000,000 held by a house in | tion. Moreover, the starvation wages Amsterdam, and finally ceased even to paid the enumerators was a further

verifying the enumeration, and were entirely justified in accepting the pro rata share of the school fund as based on the erroneous enumeration. Thus, owing to a defective law and a desire to obviate a palpable injustice, the padded enumeration was carried along from year to year. Notwithstanding this, however, this city and township have paid into the school fund, every year, considerably more than they have got back, while many others have continued to draw out more than they paid in. The padded enumeration worked only par-

The new law requires the enumerators to take the street number and the name of the parent or guardian of every child of school age. This has resulted in a reduction of 13,500 in the enumeration for Center township, which means an apparent loss to our school fund of about \$44,000. This is a disagreeable surprise for the School Board, and it behooves them to use every means in their power of verifying the enumeration. The Journal is of the opinion, however, that it will be found substantially correct, and will have to be accepted as the new basis of apportionment.

There is another point to which the board should give immediate attention. and that is to securing an accurate enumeration throughout the State, and especially in cities which are known to have been making an excessive enumeration. If the enumeration is reduced throughout the State in the same proportion that it has been reduced here the next distribution of the school fund will be considerably more per capita, and this city and township will get nearly the usual allowance. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to whom the county superintendents make their reports, and who makes the final distribution of the school fund, should take prompt measures to see that the enumeration is made as accurate as possible throughout the State.

THE property-owners on College avenue have reason to complain of the manner in which the Board of Public Works has treated their proposition in regard to the paving of that street. In their anxiety for an electric line and a paved street the property-owners offer to pay the entire expense of paving the street from curb to curb, including the space between the car tracks, and in addition to this pay one-half of the city's share, amounting to nearly \$4,000. They want brick pavement. Their proposition obviates all difficulty in regard to payment by the street-car company and assumes half of the city's share of the cost. The only condition is that they may have an electric line at once. The proposition was not favorably received by the board. In fact, it was received with disfavor, and the petitioners were treated almost as intruders. The substance of the board's reply was that they had adopted a paving policy and must adhere to it; that the College-avenue proposition conflicted with it, and therefore could not be considered. The remarkably liberal offer of the property-owners to pay half the c'ty's share of the cost of paving the street did not impress the board favor-

The Board of Public Works has very large powers and is responsible for the exercise of them. The Journal has said heretofore that it should not allow itself to be too much influenced by petitions or remonstrances for or against any particular improvement. But it does not follow that the wishes of property-owners should be entirely disregarded or ignored, especially when they take the form of so favorable a proposition as that of the College-avenue people. The action of the board in this case savors of unreasonable opposition to the streetrailroad company. If the company is willing to put in an electric line on College avenue, and if the property-owners are willing to pay for paving the street, why should the Board of Public Works stand in the way? Their policy ought to be to promote public improvements, instead of hindering them.

MR. WATTERSON'S remarks in Texas are so remarkable, not to say picturesque, that they are attracting attention and causing comment. Here is what he is reported by the Waco Day as saying

of the present Democratic situation: In 1884, as most of you know, I wrote the tariff plank in the platform of the national Democracy. It was called a "straddle," that plank, but you remember that we went to the country on it and triumphed. It met the emergency. In 1888, when the party met again, Senator Gorman and others wanted another straddle. I told them no; that four years had wrought a great change; that the time had come to speak out; that the message sent to Congress by the President and the Mills bill demanded an utterance. We did speak out and we were

He does not believe that it was the free-trade platform which beat the Democratic ticket but the candidate. On this point he said:

You know as well as I do what beat us. It was not that we were not on record, in a manly, intelligent way. We had a mugwump nominee who could not even carry his own State. I am not any more to blame than the rest of you that he was the nominee; you know what the situation, what the pressure was, as well as I do. It is history now, and we must all share the re-

sponsibility together. And yet we have been told that Mr. Watterson is a zealous supporter of Mr. Cleveland. Perhaps he was a few months ago, but this latest utterance does not indicate that he is now urging his nomination. Indeed, he favors a

Western candidate, Mr. Morrison. THE Brooklyn Eagle, the ablest Democratic paper in New York, is laboring to harmonize the Democratic party in that State. In an article expressing a mild preference for Mr Cleveland, it makes things agreeable to the Hill De-

mocracy by saying: The centrol of the State Democracy by Hill is a fact. Its preference to be controiled by him is another fact. Its determination to be controlled by him is still another fact. Denial or evasion of these facts is idiotic.

If this statement is true the Eagle's preference for Mr. Cleveland will not have a perceptible influence, as the partisans of the two factions are knifing each other with most commendable zeal.

HARPER'S Weekly says of Mr. Cleveland's Buffalo speech that "its tone was dignified and appropriate, for a mere partisan harangue at the close of a visit

offense." It is evident that this Cleveland worshiper finds commendation of its idol difficult on this occasion, and even its loyalty is not proof against offering so much of a rebuke as is implied in the application of the term "partisan harangue" to his remarks. It is not because he was partisan, however. that the Weekly mourns; it is because his partisanship, as manifested at Buffalo, was of the straight Democratic and not of the mugwump brand. It is also to be noticed that in its visible effort to say something agreeable concerning that speech the mugwump organ ignores the fact that he did deliver that partisan harangue before a gathering that was a least ostensibly non-partisan.

AT the annual meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in Cincinnati, the status of the negroes being under discussion, a colored delegate from Kentucky made a good point by saying that the negro may have his many faults, "but he is not an infidel; neither is he an Anarchist, a Socialist, nor does he practice communism, and, thank God, he never belonged to that despised organization known as the Mafia." The speaker declared that the negro is intensely an American citizen. and intensely American at heart, loving the country and the flag. Then he added: "Keep an eye upon the swarms of immigrants who are taking possession of the South, and trust the negro more than you have in the past. Trust the negro, and he will prove to be faithful to the church and to his country." There is food for thought in this. There is no discount on the colored man's Americanism.

THE number of destitute Hebrews who are arriving in England has attained such proportions that it is termed "the Hebrew invasion of Great Britain," and is attracting so much hostility that the newspapers warn the authorities to look out for an auti-Hebrew movement in England. The account goes on to say that fully nine-tenths of them are reshipped to the United States or the English colonies. They are very poor, and many of them are captured by the "sweaters" in the manufacture of clothing. If this action of Russia is going to fill other countries with its banished Hebrews who are poverty-stricken other governments should protest and send them back to their native land.

A CHICAGO correspondent of the New York World recently sent that paper a statement showing that, out of a total population, in Chicago, of 1,208,669, only 292,463 were born in the United States. The Chicago Tribune says these figures are grossly erroneous, but admits that probably 500,000 of the city's inhabitants were born abroad. It says of the registered voters, last fall, just about half were naturalized, and there were many thousand adult males who were not registered, because not naturalized. This is a remarkable showing for a city which claims to be pre-emi nently an American city.

ONE of the county lecturers of the Al liance, in Kansas, admits that "the feel ing among county alliances is not nearly so strong as a year ago, when we had Ingalls to fight, while the prospect of a good crop leaves the farmers very little to grumble about. The 1 per cent. money idea is played out, so that, just now, it is hard work to get up any interest, but there will be more enterprise when the campaign opens." Which means that the prospect of good crops has ruined the calamity business in politics.

A GENTLEMAN of this city said yesterday: "This new party that has just been born should be called the Maverick party." Asked for an explanation, he said: "Out in the cattle country al estrays from regular herds which roam around without a brand are called may ericks. Now, most of the people at Cincinnati were of this kind-strays from other parties." As we have never had Maverick party in American politics perhaps the appellation will stick.

THE Southern Democratic papers are copying the editorial of the mugwump Boston Herald claiming that Jefferson Davis was honest in following his convictions in plunging the country into a bloody war, with great satisfaction. One may not be surprised hereafter to read in the chief organ of New England mugwumpery a statement declaring that the Davis conduct of the war was humane and deserving the praise of the

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Brought to Time.

She-You will ask papa, will you not! or must I He-Oh, I have seen him. Fact is he made the suggestion that it was about time for me to pro Unkind.

Minnie - I have just received such a nic letter from Will. He says his only thoughts are Mamie-He probably tells the truth. He never was much of a thinker.

An Offered Remedy. Chollie -They do say now that the fellow nowadays use so much tobacco that the girl awe actually surpassing them in stwength. Fawney! Chappie-I cawn't see any way to wemedy

such a state of things-unless we can get the

deah eweatures into the habit of smoking. Unconsidered Trifles. The fine Italian hand has been conspicuously absent from diplomatic matters of late, but the tine Italian hand-organ is still getting to the

A Pennsylvania boy, "just out of kneebreeches," has patented a fire-escape and sold it for \$40,000. He can afford to buy a pair now. The Chicago Journal says that Belva Lockwood and Ben Butler are both superannuated. Try to imagine the fate of the Journal editor if

both of them should choose to resent the impu "Bishop Potter will act," says the New York Tribune. That is more than Mrs. Potter ever

## THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

BUT as even the people who propose it manifestly doubt whether the new party can be made to go others cannot be expected to have a great deal of faith in its future.-Philadelphia North American.

THE country will not depart from the old ways of progress, by work, and thrift, and intelligent organization of forces, that has given us unexampled growth and the

only claim upon public attention is their uncouth eccentricity, and who would discredit the Republic with a ludicrous revolutionary propaganda. - Brooklyn Stan-

It will be well for the poli, clans to put their houses in order. By wisdom they may break the force of the storm, but the storm is in the air. It may spend itself. but while it lasts it adds an element of doubt to all political calculations .- Washington Post.

It will be time enough to comment on the platform when it shall have been approved. It has dynamite enough in it to blow the new party to kingdom come if it shall hold together long enough to organize and put a candidate in nomination for the presidency. -Philadelphia Record.

THE seeds of dissension and antagonism in the ranks of the discontented have already been sown. The result will probably be two independent parties next year, but the chances are that there will be so little cohesion in them that they will not seriously disturb the political balance of the country .- New York Times. WE have no room in our politics for a

interest of any particular element of the population, and to substitute for a welltested and profitable system of laws an entirely different and obviously dangerous one. The common sense of the masses stands in the way of the success of such a movement.—St Louis Globe-Democrat. THE People's party, so called, has pro-

party that seeks to shape legislation in the

mulgated a platform. There are pointers in this for the two great parties. Most o the declarations the Republican party can assimilate, and no doubt will. There are other points that no great national party can afford to adopt, or that the country will accept if presented. These are to be avoided, and will be.-Cincinnati Commercial-Ga-THE new party favors the property class

to the exclusion of those who have no property to pledge, and who need money most. It is a demand for class legislation. and exclusive privilege of the most out rageous kind, and yet it comes from a party which professes to be founded on oppositien to class legislation, and to believe in equal rights for all and exclusive privi leges for none. - Louisville Commercial. WHILE the movement headed by Peffer

and Donnelly may cost Republicans several Northwestern States it will not deprive the Democrats of a single Southern commonwealth or jeopardize their chances in the conservative Democratic States of North. If either of the older parties is injured by formation of the party" the danger to Republicanism is manifestly the greater.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WE may regard the third-party move ment as assured, and though it will be confined to comparatively few States, it will undoubtedly, have the effect of aiding the Democratic party to score a great victory in 1892. In the confusion attendant on such a movement the Republicans will be demoralized, for the third party will have its center in States that have heretofore been overwhelmingly Republican .- Atlanta Con-

THE cheap and plenty money fallacy wil no doubt catch many a thoughtless mind looking for a short cut to riches, but no one who remembers the deep distress brought upon the country by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency, which created false impressions of wealth and induced extravagant modes of living, followed by the inevitable day of reckoning, will care for a renewal of the experience. -Chicago Times.

This is what the student of politics per ceives, and what is needful that the practical politician should perceive: the con science of a large part of the American peo ple is troubled. That is what the outcome of the Cincinnati conference teaches. The voice of the conference is as "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." It is an earnest voice, and the wrongs of which it complains must be remedied. This is the lesson of the last futile attempt at the formation of a new People's party.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

WHAT is this money which the federal government is to loan by billions? Gold and silver coin? No. Paper redeemable in coin on demand? No. In land or anything else which possesses value on demand? It is to be "ukase" money, never to be redeemed, and worth at the most what it costs to print and distribute it, and this is to be poured out in countless billions. by not? It is as easy to print a thousand dollar note as it is a one-dollar note, and the currency can be inflated a thousand times more rapidly by printing the former. -Chicago Tribune.

## THE NEW TAX LAW.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says that the new tax law is a blessing. Yes, we overheard a group of farmers blessing it to-day. and the language they used, if not in accordance with true orthodox teaching, was at least forcible. - Frankfort News.

THE outrageous new tax law is wholly a Democratic measure and they alone are re sponsible for it. It was necessary to increase the revenues of the State, but it could have been done by increasing the taxes on wealthy corporations and have let the people alone.—Winchester Journal.

Ir will be unfortunate for the Indiana Democracy next year that the last day for paying the November installment of taxes will be the day before the election. An increase of 100 per cent. on real estate, with the school levy remaining the same, and an increase of one-half on the State levy will cause the tax-payers to swear like "our army in Flanders." And thousands of them will vote as they swear .- Clay County En-

THE Democratic papers in Indiana are cautioning local authorities to fix the rate of taxation at a figure that will only insure sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of government economically administered, when they know that the Democratic Legislature doubled the property appraisement and increased the tax 50 per cent. at the same time. Nice time for these fellows to be giving advice which they withheld when their party in the Legislature was "fixing

things" to bleed the people.-Muncie News. A COMPARISON of the tax of 1890 on an eighty-acre farm and that of 1891 on the same farm, assuming that in 1890 it was valued at \$1,000, and in 1891 at \$2,000, will be as follows: In 1890 the State and State school tax was 28 cents on each \$100 valuation, and on \$1,000 it would be \$2.80. The last Legislature raised the tax 6 cents on each \$100 valuation, making the State and State school tax 34 cents on the \$100. The valuation under the new law for the same land for the years 1891 and 1892 we assume to have been doubled, or \$2,000, which, at 34 cents, makes \$6.80, just \$4 increase. Had there been no increase in the rate of the State taxation of 1891 the tax would have been \$5.60, or \$2.80 more than in 1890.—Owen County Journal.

Republican Nominations in Kentucky. LEXINGTON, May 22.—The Republican State convention closed its labors by nominating the following ticket: For Governor. T. A. Wood, of Mount Sterling: Attorney general, L. J. Crawford, of Newport; Treasurer, Eli Farmer, of Somerset; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. V. Dodge, of Berea: Register of the Land Office, W. J. Rardine, of Greenup; Clerk of Court of Appeals, E. R. Blaine, of Lexington, The resolutions adopted indorse President Har-

rison's administration, the new Kentucky

Constitution, and pray Congress for an

election law that will give every American

citizen equal rights at the polls. Florence Blythe's Grandfather Killed. SAN RAFAEL, Cal., May 22.-J. C. Perry, grandfather of Florence Blythe, one of the contestants in the noted Blythe will case, was thrown from a carriage near here yes-terday and instantly killed. Florence, who was declared by the Superior Court to be the natural daughter of Thomas Blythe. the San Francisco millionaire, resided with the Perry family, and they had a large

share in her educational training. Thinks He Can Acquit Plenty Horses. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 22.-D. E. Powers, attorney for Plenty Horses, asserts that he secured evidence at Pine Ridge which will positively acquit his client of

CARELESS CITY TREASURER

Great Deal of Money Lost to Philadelphia and to the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bardsley Deposited in the Keystone Bank, from Which Little Will Be Recovered-Failure at Memphis Followed by Suicide.

VERY MUCH TANGLED.

Affairs of Philadelphia's Treasurer and the

Keystone Bank in Bad Shape. PHILADELPHIA, May 22. - William H. Wanamaker, one of the bondsmen of Mr. Marsh, the absconding president of the Keystone National Bank, this morning offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the fugitive and has employed detectives to run him down.

After City Treasurer Bardsley had tendered his resignation yesterday he gave his attorney the following statement addressed to the public:

When I entered upon the duties of my office as city treasurer, on the first Monday in January, 1889, I found the average deposit of the city funds, carried in the Keystone Bank, was about \$400,000. The other funds belonging to the city were deposited in more than forty other banks, under pro rata distributions, in accordance with existing ordinances. At that time I believed the Keystone Bank to be entirely solrent. With this belief I continued therein the \$400,000 deposit in the city funds, and I pened an account with the Bradford Mill Company, a corporation in which I was largely interested, and I deposited in the same bank, from time to time, money which I had collected tor the State of Pennsylvania. For the State funds o deposited I received clearing-house due-bills During the year 1889, all the money deposited by me was paid promptly when demanded and all transactions with the bank were satisfactory. The statements rendered by the bank itself and the bank examiners continued to of the most favorable kind, and my confidence n the solvency of the bank continued until the month of November, 1890. This confidence, as since shown, was fully shared by the clearinghouse commissioners, of their having better opportunities than myself and other depositors knowing the true condition of the bank. Between February, 1890, and October, 1890, I deposited in the Keystone Bank money which I had collected for the State of Pennsylvania, aggregating \$390,000, and received for each de-posit clearing-house due-bills, which due-bills I still hold. When the weakness of the bank accounts and funds belonging to the Bradford Mill Company, the funds of the city amounting in round numbers to 400,000, as allowed by ordinance, and the money collected for the Comnonwealth as above stated. At that time it was not possible for me to reduce the amount of said deposits. After the run in December last strenious efforts were made by the bank officials and others to resuscitate the bank, but these efforts utterly failing, the bank, as is well known, was closed by the Comptroller of the Currency on the 20th day of March, 1891. In common with hundreds of other depositors, I was caught in a financial crush which I was wholly unable to

Mr. Bardley's deposit in the Keystone Bank to the credit of the State amounts to 8390,000. He has until the 1st of June which to make a return of this money. he does not do so he will probably be responsible for it. An attachment was taken out this morning against the Bradford mills, of which City Treasurer Bardsley is owner, by his sureties. Mr. Bardsley made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of the city.

AN ALLEGED FORGED NOTE, Mr. Bardsley made the following statement this morning in reference to the Clamor note found among the assets of the Keystone Bank, which E. J. Clamor beieves to be a forgery:

Some years ago E. J. Clamor induced me to go into the brass-foundry business for the purpose of assisting him. The firm name was Clamor & Co., myself being the company. I was to furnish the capital and to sign all notes, checks and other papers. During the progress of he business it was necessary to issue notes upon which to raise money, which was done in a num-ber of instances. The business not proving profitable or satisfactory it was discontinued and sold out. The firm never was dissolved. As the notes fell due I paid them, as I was responsible for all the debts of the firm. Under the agreement it was not the duty of Mr. Clamor to sign either notes or checks, and to my knowledge he never did sign any. The clearing-house due-bills issued by

the Keystone National Bank and given to Mr. Bardsley at the various times that the \$390,000 of State moneys were deposited, are not worth the paper they are written on, unless the assets of the bank include more than the deposits as shown by the ledger. These due bills are issued by the banks belonging to the Philadelphia Clearing-house Association for the accommodation of depositors. in New York certified checks are issued by the banks, but in this city, when a depositor desires it, a due-bill is issued by a bank, the bill being signed by one of the tellers and countersigned by one of the officers of the bank. These bills can be desposited in any bank and at the clearing-house settlement the next day, if the issuing bank has a credit, the amount of the due-bill is deducted. If Mr. Bardsley, when he received the clearing-house due-bills from the Keystone National Bank had immediately re-deposited them the bills would have been presented at the clearing-house next morning, and if the Keystone Bank had been a creditor to the amount of the bills, they would have been paid, but this process would, of course, have been simply a withdrawal of money deposited by Mr. Bardsley in the bank. Mr. Bardsley knew, or should have known, that by keeping the due-bills he was simply stone National Bank. The bank is not at this time a creditor at the clearing-house to the amount of the due-bills now held by Mr. Bardsley, and they are, therefore, worthless. They are simply an obligation on the part of the bank to pay the face value of the bills, and amount to nothing more than ordinary promissory notes. The bills held by Mr. Bardsley are, in effect, promissory notes of the Keystone Bank, and cannot be paid unless the assets yield

more than the deposits. At the office of the United States marshal t was stated this afternoon that the rumor that the absconded president of the Keystone Bank had been arrested in Montreal had been investigated and found to be

without foundation

Governor Pattison's Action. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 22.—Governor Pattison sent the following communication to Auditor-general McCammant this morning: "I desire to be informed at your earliest convenience of the condition of the accounts of John Bardsley, city treasurer of Pennsylvania, and to have a statement of his account with the Commonwealth since Jan. 1, 1890. I also desire you to furnish me at your earliest convenience with a statement of the account of the city of Philadelphia with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a copy of the said account as it has existed since Jan. 1, 1890. I am desirous of having this information at an early day in order that the law department of the Common wealth may be furnished with a basis to promptly institute such proceedings as may be advisable to advance and protect the interests of the State. tison, this evening, of the account of the

A statement was furnished Governor Patcity of Philadelphia and City Treasurer Bardsley with the State. It shows that on May 23 there was due the State from all sources a total of \$925,648. Of this amount there is yet due Philadelphia, as her portion of one-third or the State tax on personal property, per Section 16, of June, 1889, the sum of \$109,937, hence the net balance due the Commonwealth is \$815,711. Attorney-general Hensel has been requested to take the necessary steps to protect the Common weaith.

COULD NOT FACE REVERSES. Spicide of the President of a Memphis Shoe

Company-Debts, \$600,000. MEMPHIS, May 22.- The Hill Shoe Company, doing business at No. 359 Main street. one of the oldest and best known wholesale

houses of Memphis, closed its doors to-day. This announcement was followed by the report that William Vilas Hill, the president of the company, had committed suicide. The failure of the firm was directly due to the failure of the Davis Shoe Company, of Lynn, Mass. The Hili Shoe Company has been floating large quantities of paper for the Davis company, the amount being, it is said, between \$200,000 and \$400,000. President Hill received a

a word, left the store. He went directly to his home on Pontotoc street, reaching there about 6 o'clock. Climbing over the rear fence he entered the house by the back door and went direct to his room. Here he undressed, and, taking a Winchester rifle from its position over the fireplace, went to the bath-room. Placing the butt-end of the gun on the floor he leaned over the gun, bringing the muzzle a few inches below his heart, and pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through his body near the spinal column and lodged in the top of the bathroom door. Mr. Hill was thirty-two years old, prominent in social circles, and a nephew of ex-Postmaster-general Vilas. The failure is one of the worst that ever happened in Memphis, the liabilities being about \$400,000, and the assets \$200,000. The creditors are principally Eastern parties. To-night the liabilities were given as \$600,000 instead of \$400,000, the figure at which they were placed this morning. The schedule, which is unsatisfactory, foots up \$594,000. The assets delivered to the assignee by the terms of the instrument amount to about \$300,000. Lewis Hill, a member of the firm, denies that the failure of the Davis company, of Lynn, Mass., involving the Hill company for \$200,000, brought about the failure. He says bad crops, poor collections and the stringency in money are the principal causes. The Boston News Bureau says: "We hear from good sources that the habilities involved in the assignment of Mr. Joseph Davis, of the Lynn Shoe Company, will amount to \$3,000,000, and that 50 cents on the dollar may be realized by the credit-

#### FREE COINAGE DEMANDED.

Resolutions Adopted by the Transmississippi Congress on Various Subjects.

DENVER, Col., May 22 .- The report of the committee on resolutions of the transmississippi congress, which was made last night, recommends that Congress pass the Burroughs bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the building and maintenance of levees on the Mississippi river; demands wise governmental supervision of railroads; recommends the granting of liberal charters and subsidies to support the establishment of steamships to sail under the American flag: favors the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union; asks Congress to pass the Torrey bankruptcy law; requests Congress to cede to the different States all November, 1890, I had in said bank my private | the arid lands within their borders, except mineral lands, that such may be put under cultivation by means of irrigation; earnestly asks Congress to enact such legislation as will foster our mining interests and forever prevent our mines and mineral lands, bearing gold, silver, copper or lead, from becoming the property of those corporations under their grants; and that this body ask of the delegations in this convention from the Territories of Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and the States of California, ievada, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, daho and Moutana, which have a common uterest in this subject, that they select three of their citizens who shall form a committee for the purpose of securing such united and efficient action as will save these mines and mineral lands to the peo ple; recommends more stringent naturalization laws; favors the immediate construction of the Hennepin canal and the immediate completion of the jetties for the

the deep water harbor at Galveston. Upon the silver question it asks that the Congress of the United States be petitioned to repeal all laws which, in their effect work dishonor upon, or in the least challenge the sovereignty, of the silver dollar as an absolute measure of values, and to restore to silver the place given it as perfect money by the framers of our government. The report closes with the following resolu-

Resolved, That the only modification of the bove which we will accept is the limiting of the peration of the law to the silver product of the nited States, and this we will accept, believing will be but a change of method which will each at once the same desired result Resolved. That we petition the President and tempt to bring around an international recogni and adjustment of silver as money and

should this effort fall that a limited agreemen be sought with the nations of the Latin Union whereby the mints of those nations may again be opened for the coinage of silver. Resolved, That we petition the President and Congress to continue and, if possible, complete egotiations with the Spanish American nations for a common currency for this continent south

A minority report on the silver clause simply demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The forenoon session to-day was entirely aken up in the discussion of the majority report and at noon the congress took a reess without having taken final action. The fine hand of the Louisiana lottery combination was manifested this afternoon in the defeat of resolutions calling for s constitutional amendment by which lot teries could be legalized in any State. The vote stood 95 to 80. The remainder of the day was spent in considering the resolutions. All were passed as reported by the

committee, but a warm debate was pro-

voked on the question of the government ceding arid lands to the States and Territories. A conclusion was reached just be fore adjournment. It was voted to hold two meetings each ear, one in February and the other in ovember, the representation for each tate and Territory to be allowed as folows: Five delegates from the State-atlarge, one additional for each 100,000 inhabitants or major fraction thereof, one for each railroad or steamboat company within

the State, and one for each river or harbor mprovement company, to be appointed by the Governor.

BLAMES HIS SUBORDINATES.

Col. Compton Places Responsibility for the Walla Walla Lynching on His Officers.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 22.-The fourth day of the investigation by the court of inquiry into the late lynching at Fort Walla Walla was sensational in some respects. Colonel Compton, commandant of the fort, was put on the stand. He says he has not received justice, either from the press or the people, and that it will take twenty years to overtake the false reports that have gone out. The colonel contradicted the sheriff and prosecuting attorney in much of their material testimony. He testified there was nothing in the manner of the soldiers to impress him with any real danger. He believed the disturbance Philadelphia, with the Commonwealth of | of the night before had all subsided and that the troops no longer manifested a mutinous spirit. He denied that be said he could not keep them at the post till after 11 o'clock because of an order of the War Department, and insisted that he took measures to prevent an outbreak, and, had the sherift made resistance whatever, he would have been there with a company to assist, and would have saved Hall from lynching. He blames the sheriff for having been bluffed out. Colone! Compton was subjected to a severe cross-examination, which he stood manful y for several hours, when at last he broke down and his eyes filled with tears. He said it was all due to his non-commissioned officers. He bewailed the confidence he had placed in them; he had trusted them, and found them unfaithful. Had they done their duty the lynching would not have occurred. He thought he had such perfect discipline, that after his instructions the night before no further violence would take place.

Several no commissioned officers and rivates were examined. Some justified the killing. They said they did not think because they were soldiers they had no better right than a body of citizens to lynch a man who murdered their comrade. Some, however, realize now they made a mistake. All the men examined had foreign names.

Bequests of the Late Colonel Dayton. CINCINNATI, May 22 .- The will of the late olonel Dayton, the staff officer of General Sherman, has been made public. Hemakes a bequest of \$5,000 each to the Home of the Friendless and the Children's Home, of this city; \$2,000 to St. Paul Protestant Episcopal Church, of this city; to each of his friends, Col. Henry B. Reece and Gen. J. W. Turner, \$5,000; to his niece, Jessie ienry, \$10,000; to his brother, Col. Henry Dayton, \$40,000, who is also made residuary legatee: \$25,000 to John Warren, in addition to his fees as executor. He remembered the Society of the Army of the Tennessee with a bequest of \$5,000, and to the Ohio Com-